Postel (Home)

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 779

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TELNET SEND-LOCATION Option

1. Command name and code.

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2. Command meanings.

   IAC WILL SEND-LOCATION

      The sender REQUESTS or AGREES to use the SEND-LOCATION option to send the user's location.

   IAC WON'T SEND-LOCATION

      The sender REFUSES to use the SEND-LOCATION option.

   IAC DO SEND-LOCATION

      The sender REQUESTS that, or AGREES to have, the other side use SEND-LOCATION commands send the user's location.

   IAC DON'T SEND-LOCATION

      The sender DEMANDS the other side not use the SEND-LOCATION option.

   IAC SB SEND-LOCATION <location> IAC SE

      The sender specifies the user's location to the other side via a SEND-LOCATION subnegotiation. <location> is a sequence of ASCII printable characters; it is terminated by the IAC SE.

3. Default.

   WON'T SEND-LOCATION

   DON'T SEND-LOCATION

4. Motivation for the option.

Many network sites now provide a listing of the users currently logged in giving their names and locations (see the NAME/FINGER protocol, RFC 742). The location is useful for physically locating the user if he or she is nearby, or for calling them (a nearby phone number is often included). However, for users logged in via the network, the location printed is often no more than the originating site name. This TELNET option allows the user's TELNET program to send the user's location to the server TELNET so that it can be displayed in addition to the site name. This functionality is already present in the SUPDUP protocol (RFC 734).

5. Description of the option.

When the user TELNET program knows the user's location, it should offer to transmit this information to the server TELNET by sending IAC WILL SEND-LOCATION. If the server's system is able to make use of this information (as can the ITS sites), then the server will reply with IAC DO SEND-LOCATION. The user TELNET is then free to send the location in a subnegotiation at any time.